is expected to arrive at the fort to-morrow (2d), and Burris's and Hunt's batteries during the week. The Utab mail arrived at Joseph's to day, and will be due here to-morrow afternoon.

Collision on Lake Erie. The Cansda packet Telegraph was sunk by a collision with the schooner Marquetta on Monday night, and became a total loss. There is no insurance on her. The schooner was unirjured.

PERSONAL.

-Mr. W. M. Thackeray and Mr. Edmund Yates are or were both members of the Garrick Club in London. Mr. Yates, having thus learned to know Mr. Thackeray, wrote in The Town Talk, a weekly paper of London, an article on that gentleman, which contained

the following description of him:

"Mr. Thackersy is 65 years old, though from the slivery whiteness of his hair he appears aomewhat older. He is very sail, standing upward of six feet two inches, and as he walks arent his hight makes him conspicuous in every assembly. His face is bloodless, and not particularly expressive, but remarkable for the fracture of the bridge of the nose, the result of an accident in youth. He wears a small gray whisker, but otherwise is clean abaven. No one meeting him could fail to recognize in him a gentleman; his bearing is cold and uninviting, his style of conversation either openly cynical, or affectedly good-natured and benevolent; his bondomic is forced, his wir bitting, his pride early broucked—but his appearance is invariably that of the cool, store, well-bred gentleman, who, whatever may be rankling within, suffers no surface display of his emotion."

Mr. Thackeray, learning who was the anthor of this the following description of him:

Mr. Thackersy, learning who was the author of this piece of portraiture, wrote Mr. Yates a sharp letter, demanding an apology. Mr. Yates said he was sorry. but couldn't apologize under such a letter. Mr. Thackeray appealed to the Governing Committee of the Club, among whom Mr. Dickens condemned the course of Mr. Thackeray; finally, however, after an animated discussion, the Committee voted to request Mr. Yates to resign. Whether he has done this we are

-The Hon. Rufus Choste's physicians insist on temporary abstinence from all labor as essential to his res-toration to health.

POLITICAL.

- John D. Definers, the veteran editor and poli tician, long influent'ally connected with the metropolitan press of Indiana, was a candidate for Con before the Republican Convention of his (the VIth) District, and a large majority of the Delegates were instructed to support him. On coming together, however, they decided that it would not be safe to put him on the course, and nominated instead Albert G. Porter. a young and popular lawyer, also of Indianapolis. Mr. Porter is a man of whom every one speaks well, and we ardently hope for his election, but he must be several years older before his experience and knowledge of men can give him an influence in Congress equal to that which Mr. Defrees would have exerted there. We believe it is a common mistake of nominating conventions to present candidates whom nobody objects to rather than those who, having been involved in the conflicts and collisions of a quarter of a century, have made bitter enemies, but have acquired friends also, who will make themselves felt in an arduous contest But when second and third-rate men are chosen Presi dent where first-rate would be defeated, how can we expect to stay the contagion of such bad example.

Mr. Defrees, we believe, is not now connected with the Press, but he earned distinction and competence as a Whig and then as a Republican Editor; hence we may not irrelevantly remark here that it seems to us unwire in an Editor ever to allow his name to go before the public as a candidate for any party nomination. Should one be nominated without any previous canvass on his behalf, not because he would like the office, but because his party thinks it cannot get on without the use of his name, or at best has no one else who can run so well, let him accept and make the best of it. But it is such an appalling consideration that running for a preminent office puts you under obligation to so many thousand people who feel that your gratitude can never equal their deserts, that we think an Editor, who is already indebted to so many thousands for taking his paper and inducing others to take it, should never voluntarily incur a further obligation. Life is too short for the discharge of such mountains of debt, and it were better to avoid contracting them.

THE MEETING OF JUDGES.

From The Albany Journal, Aug. 4.

The Judges of the Supreme Court, and the New-York Common Pleas and Superior Court, convened this morning in the Assembly Chamber. Judges were prosent as follows:

New York Superior Court L. B. Woodruff.

Supreme Court is that, Messrs Davies, Sutherland and Ingusham; 2d. Messrs Lott, Emmet and Brown; 34, Messrs Harris, Gould Hogeboom and Wright; 4th. Messrs. James and Potter; 5th, Messrs. Allen, Baon and Mullin; 6th, Messrs. Balcom, Gray and Campbell; 7th, Messrs. Welles and Smith; 8th, Messrs. Greve, Mayrin and Davis.

Gry and Campbell: 7th, Messra, Webes and Salar Grove, Marvin and Davis, On motion of Judge R. P. Marvin, and seconded by Judge Welles, Hiram Gray was chosen President of

the Convention.

The Committee of five Justices, appointed at the last Convention of Justices (1856), to review and revise the Rules of the Courts, by Mr. Justices Wm. F. Allen,

the Rules of the Courte, by Mr. Justics Wm. F. Allen, their Chairman, proceed to make their report.

The Chairman remarked that the Committee had consulted together in reference to the subject, and had made such alterations and amendments as they thought were imperatively required; but had not gone into it as fully as they desired, and would have done, but for the reformatory movement now in progress, which might not only dispose of the Rules entirely, but reform mest, if not all the Justices from office.

The report was then read through and adopted.

It was then moved and reconded that each Rule, as thus amended, be taken up and acted upon separately.

Rule 1, as amended and finally adopted, requires the examination of the cardidates for admission as attorneys to be had in open Court, at the Capitol, in the City of Albany, in the IIId District, in May and December in each year.

City of Albany, in the IIId District, in May and December in each year.

Rule 2 was amerded by designating the subject upon which the applicant is required to be examined.

Rule 3, amended, requires motion papers to be filed within ten days, or order to be of no effect.

Rule 4, amended, requires books to be kept showing title of all causes and proceedings therein; registry of bonds to be kept. &c. papers to be filed within the bours in which the office is to be kept open by law.

Rule 5, amended, by striking out the word "residence" where it first occurs, and inserting the word "business."

Rule 7, amended, by adding to the second claus

with proof of service."

With proof of service."

Rule S, added, that either party may make application for discovery of books and papers.

Rule 9, party applying must show materiality

Rule 9, party applying must show insternancy of papers, &c.
Rule 10, amended, giving Court granting order power to make it absolute and prescribe penalty for not obeying same.
Rule 13, amended, by adding, "No countel shat occupy more than one hour in summing up, unless by permission of the Judge pressiding."
Proposition to repeal the "standing clause" of the rule now under discussion.

WALLACK'S THEATER .- Last night was produced new play entitled "Advertising for a Wife." This a piece that gives Mrs. Florence an opportunity dance divers dances and to sing divers songs, and to appear in several character parts which have not before been represented by her. While we are not prepared to admit any great merit in the construction of the play, but would, should our opinion be demanded under a particularly strong oath, say that the filling up is very weak and uninteresting, we are perfectly willing to allow that the various characterizations of Mrs Florence are worthy of all commendation, and merited the applause they received. The character of a school-girl which she assumed in one part of the play, is an unhackneyed one, which has never before been presented n so cepable and excellent a manner, and which won the special applause of the audience. It is truly one of the best personations in which she has ever appeared before a New-York audience. The imitation of a wellknown and popular manager was excelled and was acknowledged by the loudly expressed applause of the house. The play, though weak in construction and Very lame in elaborotion of plot, is, we have the very best authority for asserting, the production of Dr. John W. Palmer, the author of the late very successful play of the Boston Athenseum, " The Quesn's Heart." name announced by others who profess to know is Ctto Lengue of Charleston, S. C. At any rate, it is a an ecoseful piece, and only successful through the capital acting of Mrs. Florence.

CRICKET.

CANADA AGAINST THE UNITED STATES. THIRD AND LAST DAY.

Last evening at about 54 o'clock the contest between the Canadian Cricketers and the United States came to a close after three days spent in it, leaving the States the victors, with four wickets to go down.

The fine, drizzling rain of yesterday morning looked rather discouraging for the cricketers, and much more so for those who expected to be merely spectators. But the weather settled down-the players appeared on the ground slowly, one after the other, and at 12:10 play was called by the Umpires-Hardings and H. Phillips going into the wickets. The batting was very judicious and steady, and Phillips kept adding to his score by singles in a very industrious and lively way and made a three and a two beside. While be was in Senior went on as bowler at Barker's end. His balls were hard to meet, but Phillips received them with great nerve and coolness, until growing a little too confident he got forward too far, and Senior's ball slipped

nicely into the wicket under his bat. Speath (not Sleath, as the name was erroneously given to us on Monday) went in next, and Hallis began howling again, having been relieved for a couple of overs by Crossley. Speath obtained 7 before he was bowled out by Senior, and was followed by Hardinge, who worked his way carefully up to 12 runs, and was then bowled out by Hallis. Ryckett next filled the vacancy at the wicket. During his stay there, what should have been a five was reduced to a two by the ring of spectators. From this time forward he worked very actively and successfally, until in attempting a four he was run out, Wilby being a little too quick for him. The cries of the bystanders evidently had some influence in inducing him to risk the last run. It confused him, and does others, and should not be parmit ted. Pearless next went in, played mildly at one ball when it was determined to take lunch. At 2:57 p. m. the play was resumed. Pearless made a three, then a single, and thereafter, in trying to make a run off a bye, was put out. Fourdrienier followed to the wicket, but had a short life of it, being bowled out with 0 added to his score. This ended the Canadian senord innings, with a score of 74 off the bat and 27 by byes, leg byes and wides, making their total score for

the two innings 182. The United States went in at 4:15 p. m. with considerable confidence, for they needed but 36 to win. Barker and Waller undertook the defense of the wickets first. Barker was bolder than during the first innings, and made a good three to begin with. Waller contributed four to the general result, and was then bowled out by Hardings. Wilby replaced Waller; Barker added one more to his score and then retired, in consequence of a catch by Parsons. Bingham ther came in and went at it in his usual dare-devil, slashing way, and made a three directly. Wilby, after two rurs, was bowled out by Head, after which Sharpe went in, pretty play being expected from him and Bingham; but the spectators were disappointed, leg before wicket ending Bingham's career for the day.

Senior then went in, but a shooter from Head dis posed of him after two runs. Harry Wright took Serior's place, and went out for 0, bowled out by Hardinge. Crossley went in, and he and Sasrpe finished the affair, carrying their bats out-Sharpe for ten runs, and Crossley for one. During the innings, Sharpe made some very fine batting, and thus victory perched upon the bats (if we may be allowed the figure) of the United State Eleven. Their superiority on this occasion lay in their fielding, and in the ad mirable wicket-keeping of Hingham, who contributed very largely to the success of his eleven. Yet the Canadians had selected their eleven with especial reference to field work, and were disappointed in the result, we do not mean at their defeat but at their play. But certainly defeat was never accepted more good humoredly. The play ended about 5; o'clock, and the two elevens and their friends adjourned to a tent where were spread the liquids in which the respective healths of each other were to be drank. The ball was presented to "Major-General" Hingham by Mr. Heward, who, in a brief address, said that he never had felt more pleased under defeat than on this occasion; mentioned the fact that he had a very agreeable time here under the guidance and care of his cricketing friends, ard invited the eleven to come to Canada and try a Caradian welcome. He also justified their action in the matter of the Pickering protest, and concluded by an appeal to all present to bury past animosities and bring in young cricketers—an appeal which was heartily responded to. Mr. Castle, umpire for the States, replied in a short but pithy address on behalf of Mr. Higham. The umpires' health's being proposed, Mr. Madison replied, and Mr. Boultbee, in a humorous manner, responded to the honor done the scorers, and bore especially upon the fact that there had been talk of this being a conqueriog match, when neither Eleven nor any cricketer in Canada or here ever looked upon it in this light. It was a home and home match, and he wished that home and home matches might long continue to be played between Canada and the States but no conquerors. This sentiment was heartily cheered, and soon after the assembly dispersed.

We append below a complete score and an analysis

We append below a co	Titale score and an analy
of the bowling:	
	CANADA.
	CANADA.
And the second s	H. Phillips b. Hailis
Waller o Pearies b. Har-	Ryckert, b. Halis
dingrama	2 T. Patitips, b. Batker
Hop. H. Bingham, c. Pearless	Heward (not out)
b. Hardinge	Heward (not out)
Senier, c. T. Phillips b. hist-	Hardings, C. Clossie, o. Dat.
dinge	Militerantennerentententent
Wilhy h. Hardinge	Wittend C. Higgam O. Crossing.
Barker, b. Head	0 Pearless b Hallis Seath b Barker 0 Napler b Barker Wides 5 Wides 4 Leg Byes
H. Wright, c. T. Phillips b.	Siesth, D. Darker
Hardinge	O Napler, b. Barket.
Higham, c. T. Phulips b. Hat-	Foundation of Darker
dit.	D
Jefferson, c. H. Phimps n.	Bysa Leg Bysa
Crossley (not out)	9 Total
Hallis, C. Peariess D. Hat-	O SECOND INVINCE
dipan	G. Hamari h Hallis
Wide Seasons	4 T. Philipe, b Hallis
Byes	6 Napier, b. Hallis
Leg-Byes	Persone h Haits
	- Parsons, b. Hauts
Totalerment and the series	Hardinge b. Halife
Walles b Hardings	4 Speath b. Sepior
Probes a Passage h Har-	Reckert run out
dinge	4 Head, not out
Willer b. Hardings	Hardinge b. Halis 4 Sheath, b. Senior Ryskert, run out 4 Head, not out 2 Pearless, run out 5 Fourferiner, b. Barker
Bincham, l. b. w. b. Hardinge	Pearles, tel Otte Foundation, b. Barker. Byes Leg Byes Wifes Total both implage.
Sharpe, not out	Byes
Senior, b. Head	Leg Byes
Wright, b. Hardinge	6 Widel
Crossley, not out	1
Byes	Total
Leg Byes	1
Wides	Total bota things
2000	Z-1
Total	201
m . I both to be as solth from	
Total, both lunings, with four	65.
wickers to go down1	Distriction of the second
ANALYSIS OF BOY	PLANG First lenenge.
For the States. Balls. 1	Maidens Butr. Wickets, Wid
Halls	24 20 4 9
Barket	19 11 3 1
Crossley 38	2 2 1 .

GOVERNORS OF THE ALMS-HOUSE.

The Board met yesterday afternoon as a mark o respect to the memory of the late Warden of the Ciry Prison, Mr. John Gray. Mr. Smith occupied the chair. The object of the meeting was announced, and Messre. Dugro, Gunther and Oliver were appointed a Committee to draft resolutions. Mr. Gustilla pre-serted the following, which were adopted unani-

mously:

The Board of Governors sincerely united in expressing their high appreciation of Mr. Gray's private character and public service, and his huncrable, energetic and consciention discharge of his public duties. Then they sympathized must deeply with the family relatives and friends of the decreased in their betweeneast, and tendered to them their strongest assurance of neartists service in their hours of afficient.

That the Board would attend the favoral of the decreased would attend to favore or Twenty-sighth street and Foorth avenue, on Thursday, 6th instants it I o'clock p. m.

After the adoption of the resolutions, several of the Governors made addresses, speaking in high terms of the energetic and honorable character of the decessed. The Board then adjourned.

GREAT FERRY MEETING

WILLIAMSBURGH IN ARMS-A CONTINU-ANCE OF THE PECK-SLIP FERRY DE-

A large and enthusiastic meeting of Williamsburghre was held last evening in Washington Hall, South Seventh street, to protest against the recent action en the Common Council of New York, in regard to the

prejected discontinuance of the Peck-slip Ferry. Ald. KALBFLEISCH was called to preside; Fleming Durcan, Vice President, R. A. Dominge and Denise Strong, Secretaries. The call of the meeting was

read, as follows:

The undersigned earnestly request the sitendance of the citizens of the Eastern District, Brooklyn, who wish for a continuance of the Peak-slip Ferry, from fost of South Seventh street, at a meeting to be held at Washington Hall, corner of Fourth and South Seventh street, at a meeting to be held at Washington Hall, corner of Fourth and South Seventh streets, at Washington Hall, corner of Fourth and South Seventh streets, at Washington Hall, corner of Fourth and South Seventh streets, on Wednesday evening, the six history, at 8 o look. A punctual and full attendance is desired, as matters of vital interent to properly holders and residents of the Eastern District will be brought before the meeting. N. Wasterbury, F. Duncan, Martin Kalbdelach, B. H. Howell, George Kitching, Wm. J. Prasse, H. G. Law, George Feld, Edmund Driggs, Hearty E. Richardson, Jonathan S. Burr, Smith, Least & Gwell, James Gibbons, Samuel Groves, W. B. Consat, T. B. Nutting, L. L. Batilett, Frederick Hoefs, J. G. Morgan, Thomas Gibbons, Wm. Morgan, Samuel Groves, W. B. Consat, T. Brit, C. F. Biodget, Chas, L. Cornais, Samuel Hebmann, Samuel W. Truskow, John Truskow, First, Proud & Co., Jesas C. Townsen, etc., Lemuel S. Richardson, J. W. Vanderbows, A. Vigelina, Wm. H. Hanford, M. D., John T. Runcie, G. B. De Burg, Chat, A. Velt, Joseph Smith J. V. Messenie, Ir., Dariel H. Feels, John B. Wells, Niven Barber, John H. Bowie, Geo. W. Cook, John Moore, James T. Griswold, D. L. Northrup, S. J. Burr, Thomas Terry, Wm. C. Bort, J. H. Santon, J. V. Messenie, E. T. Conslin, Samuel Harbson, Chas F. Tuttle, L. W. Ufford, Epstsim Miller, D. E. Meeker, Walter T. Kloy, Wm. Porter, James W. Briggs, H. Giroux, Selvester Toutle, Alfred Clock, D. Marjer, James Nutt, Joseph Toud, J. V. Messenie, E. T. Conslin, Samuel Harbson, Chas F. Tuttle, L. W. Ufford, James Nutt, Joseph Toud, J. H. Barton, J. V. Messenie, E. T. Conslin, Samuel Harbson, Chas F. Tuttle, L. W. Ufford, James Nutt, Joseph Toud, J. W. Barter, Audrew Harfman, Diedarich Strue, Jos Mr. Geo. Figup, Cashier of the Williamsburgh

City Back, gave a history of the transactions of the past few months in relation to the Peck slip Ferry. ittle more than a year ago a new ferry was estat Geo. Law and Onver Charlock with great of trumpets, and then came a calm-the efore a storm. A movement was set on foot in New York to alienate the Peck slip from its present use, estensibly for a new ferry site to Fulton street. Brookiya. A resolution was introduced into the Board of Councilmen covertly, and without notice, to take that slip away from its present use. The only person before the Committee of the Aldermen in favor of this slip away from its present use. The only person before the Committee of the Aldermen in favor of this acheme was Oliver Charlock. On the opposition side there were remonstrances signed by thousands of people, and many of the first citizens of the Burgh were present. Before that Committee reported, its Chairman, Ald. Murray, died, and last Friday evening the Board of Aldermen took the matter out of the hands of the Committee, and, without a report for or against, attempted to pass the Councilment's resolution, when an injunction was served upon them. In that is junction every William sburgher was interested. If the Common Council succeeded in their scheme to destroy the Peck-slip Ferry, every mechanic, workingman and woman, merchant and trader residing here would suffer greatly. [Applause.] The intercourse with the lower part of New York and the business of that part of the city would be greatly embarrassed. When the Peck-slip Ferry, which had now been in existence for twenty three years, should embarassed. When the Peck-sup Ferry, which had now been in enistence for twenty three years, should be destroyed, people would be obliged to travel on foot further on this side and further on the other than they do now. Increased Ferry accommodations were needed, and he did not one if there were half a dozen ferries. [Applause.] He was not the rised of one ferry more than another; but he wanted the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund but he wanted the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of New-York to put the ferry up at auction and lease it to the highest bidders, binding the leasees to provide ample accommodations to the public. [Cheers.] He did not mean to say that the Peck-Sip Ferry Company was without faults [applause], but he knew that if they got the lease sgain, they intended to build some new heats. [Applause.] The present boats were good in their time, but they were gatting out of date. The Company, however, did not stop their ferry at 10 o'clock at night, and run only one boat on Sunday. [Cheers.] In conclusion, he urged that the old Peck-[Cheers.] In conclusion, he urged that the old Peck-Slip Ferry was imperatively required for New-York and Williamsburgh. [Cheers.]

and Williamsburgh. [Cheers.]

Mr. D. L. Northrup, City Auditor, was in favor of coming every facility for transit between New-York and all her suburbs. [Cheers.] There was no better ideation in the whole district for a ferry tean South Seventh street. The Common Council of New York, at the instigation of some secret agent, was about to do a grievous public wrong. He had no particular preference for any Ferry Company: all he wanted was to preserve the rights of the people, the property commers, and the tax payers. What right had the Common Council to destroy an old established route of travel to and from this city, in the secure pomession of which dwellings, stores, and other investments sion of which dwellings, stores, and other investments bad been made. He wanted the next Constitutional Convention to amend the Constitution in such a way as to rest these franchises in the State, or to give cities on each side of the water a voice in the disposal cities on each side of the water a voice in the disposal and regulation of Farry Franchises. [Great cheering.] There had been too much humbur altogether about the Dorgan and Mostgomeric charters. Who ever heard of charters which the State could not amend or revise. He hoped that the next Constitutional Convention would take this subject into considerable. (Great charters)

eraticr. [Great cheering.]
A Committee of six, composed of D. L. Northrup,
H. C. Disbrow, H. B. Robbins, Jaz. W. Eigns, John
T. Runcie, and Geo. Field, was appointed to draft

solutions. Some one nominated ex Mayor Wall as a member of

the Committee.

The CHAIRMAN said he was a stockholder in the eck-slip Ferry. Mr. Wall said he stood there as a citizen, and the Mr. Wall said he stood there as a citizen, and the fact that he owned stock in the Peck sip Company should not distrarchize him. [Great applaues.] He believed that the Committee was composed of good men and true, and he did not wish to serve on it. But, as a citizen, he had important interests here, and he had always stood up in support of the interests of his fellow-citizens. [Applaues.]

The Charman explained that he did not appoint him on the Committee from motives of delicacy massly.

Mr. John H. Bowie said that he did not wish any ferry abolished; on the contrary he desired that there should be more ferries than there were. If peoper chore to run boats at a loss, that was not his bus ness. He protested against abolishing an old ferry like the Peck Sip, and as a property owner he was largely interested, the continuous

Peck Sip, and as a property owner he was largely interested in its continuance.

Ex Mayor Wall, in response to repeated calls, defired his position. He owned \$18,000 worth of stock in the ferry, but independent of that he had larger interests staked on the continuance of the Peck-Sip Ferry Company. It was well known that he had no voce in the direction of the ferry, having been turned out of the Board of Directors for his liberal views. [Cheers.] As a large property owner and manufacturer, his interest in the continuance of the ferry was very large. He wanted both ferrise continued. The Peck-sip Company had been approached by the New-York Common Council and intimations thrown out that this project could be stopped for money. He told the Peck-sip Company that they should get "not a collar from bin..." [Cheers.] This swindle should be stopped. He had been interested in this city for 33 years, and made his property here. The interests of Williamsburgh were his interests. He did not care who got the Peck-lip Ferry lease next time; but such an old established highway must not be blocked up. who got the Peck-slip Ferry lease next time; but such an old established highway must not be blocked up. The Cummon Council of New-York must be watched, and this thing stopped. The Common Council of Brocklyn must also be watched, for they were not a whit better. [Applause.] Just such scoundrels as these would swamp New York and Brocklyn yet. [Cries of "that's so."] This move on their part was a sabidle of the grossist kind; paid for by those interested in getting it through. It was clear to his mind that it was originated by the parties interested in the rivel forty. Let the people stamp the imfamous act as it deserved. [Applause.]

The Committee then made the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

The Committee then made the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

Wherea, a maximum test for some time been manifested in New York having for its object the discontinuance of the letry from the foct of South Seventh street to Peck sip, New York by leasing for pretending to lesse the Peck sip in New York by leasing for pretending to lesse the Peck sip in New York extensibly for a terry to or near the foot of Fulton street, Brooklyn thus depreting any competition or bidder for the frameniae of the Peck sip or South Seventh street Ferry of a landing softiently far down town in New York to accommodate the manufacturers, mechanics and mercantile population of the Eastern Dutriet of Brooklyn and underso, it appears certain that the promiters of the scheme are residents of few York and famous in making money out or numicipal legislators and
Wherman, it is important to all the residents of the Eastern District to have this, the oldest ferry, and most important to out in the residents of the Eastern District to have this, the oldest ferry, and most important to out the first test of the first test in the first test of the first test in the residents of the Eastern District to have this, the oldest ferry, and most important to out the first test of t

of New York to the legislation which a majority or the Board

of New York to the registration of sever be appointed, one from several ready to persectate.

Resolved. That a Committee of sever be appointed, one from each Ward in the Eastern District, to call upon the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund in New York, who countrol the sale of least, and urse upon them the propriety of leasing at once, in the require and local way, the Peck slip Ferry, the olde-N and by far the fundamental portant to our interests in the Eastern Di Witch.

That it matters not to us what parties h Noome the Mr. JACOB L. FESS, being called upon, said tires

Mr. Jacob L. Fess, being called upon, said ties the people of Williamsburgh were met in their might to demand their rights. They protested against this usurpation on the part of the New-York Common Council in disfranchising 76,000 residents of the Eastern District. The people of this city were entitled to a continuance of those rights and conveniencies of transit which they had erjoyed for 23 years, and under which they had thriven and prospered. The object of this movement was not to cetablish a ferry from Peck slip to Fulton street, but to destroy one line and then compel the travel to resort to the Geo. Law Ferry, at such prices as he and his choose to exact. He did not care who obtained the new lease, he only insisted that so long established a ferry was a public right and a public convenience not to be trifled with. Vast interests of the property owner, the merchant, the business man, the mechanic, and the workwoman, depended upon this issue. Let the people take the matter in hand, and see that their rights are maintained. [Appianse.]

hand, sub-plause.]

The following gentlemen were appointed members of the Committee provided for in the resolutions: Thirteenth Ward-Gee, Field, Fourteenth Ward-Grahams Polley; Fifteenth Ward-Daniel Manjer; Sixteenth Ward-An-thony Walters; Seventeenth Ward-Archbeld K. Messerole; Eighteenth Ward-Jas. Hall; Nineteenth Ward-Richard Ten

Eighteenth Ward-Ey.k. The meeting then adjourned for one week.

QUARANTINE AFFAIRS.

Since our last report six vessels have arrived at the Upper Quarantine, from infected ports, viz: Schooner Mary Jane, Capt. Johnson, from Eleu thers, with fruit, to J. Eneas. All well.

Brig H. Hallock, Capt. Barton, from Pars, with cargo of hides, rubber, mats, &c., to Burdett & Noble All hands well; had no sickness on the passage. Bark Col. Ledyard, from Apalschicola, with a cargo

of cotton and cedar. All well. Brig C. R. Sutille, Capt. S. Cendella, from Mara caibo, with a cargo of coffee, hides, woods and indigo, to Sutille & Angustins. All well.

Schooner Euphemia, Capt. Thompson, from St. Do mirgo City, with a cargo of hides, sugar and bees wax, Schoorer Mary Ann Louise, Capt. Jones, from Mo-

bile, with a cargo of cotton and merchandise, to master. All well. Brig S. B. Watteon, Capt. Darrabse, from Porto Cabello, via Inagua, with a cargo of hides, coffee and

cocos to Dallett & Bliss. All we'll. Brig Caroline, Capt. Whitebury, from Aspinwall with a carge of hides, cocos and bark. All well.

All the above-named vessels are detained below The steam propeller Rescue, attached to the Health Officer's department, went down to the Lower Quarantine to visit the vessels detained there. She boarded upward of 60 vessels and supplied them with provisions. She brought up the dead body of one of the sailors from the ship Montmorency, which arrived below from New-Orleans about one week ago. The Montmorency is from New Orleans, bound for Liverpool, and touched at this port on account of sickness on board. Another man was reported in a dying condition as the Rescue left the ship. The Montmorency lost several men on her passage to this port.

The bark Ocilla, from one of the Gulf ports, went ashere on the West Bank at 3 o'clock on Wednesday morning, in consequence of the carelessness of the man who was heaving the lead to obtain soundings. The vessel had bilged, and late on Wednesday afternoce, they were stripping the vessel of her rigging,

The United States cloop of-war Jamestown is still at anchor at the Upper Quarantine. Capt. Kennedy, her commander, contradicts the reports made in some of the newspapers that he had yellow fever on board. The Captain states that the vessel sailed from Philadelphis in December last, and has had no deaths on board since the vescel sailed from the United States, except a bilious remittent or Chagres fever. This disease broke out while the vessel was at Greytown, Nicaragua. Notwithstanding a large number of the crew were attacked with this fever, none died on the cruise. About fifteen of the crew are now sick on board, but it is not contemplated to land any of the patients at this port. Late on Wednesday afternoon Capt Kennedy received a telegraphic dispatch order-ing the vessel to repair to Portsmouth, N. H., where the sick will be landed and sent to the Naval Hospital.

The captains of vecsels who have lately arrived from New Orleans state that the yellow fever and black vemit was quite prevalent at that port, and they prognosticate that place is going to have a very sickly season. They cited a number of reasons as a basis for their convictions, many of them judging from past experience.

The captains also complain of the total insecurity of the present location for the Lower Quarantine. They tate that a north-east wind renders them totally insecure. A number of collisions took place on Wednesday, and many of the vessels had their chain cables strained from the heavy sea and wind.

Quite a large number of arrivals were reported on Wednesday, in the Lower Bay, from infected ports, but in consequence of the lateness of the hour when the Rescue arrived our reporter was unable to procure

any particulars.

During the blow of Tuesday the British bark Celia and brig Orinoco, anchored at the Lower Quarantine, came in contact by dragging the anchor, damaging the bank's port quarter and the brig's head.

THE WHIG GENERAL COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Whig General Committee was held last evening at their Headquarters, Thorp's Hotel, corner of Broadway and Eighth street. The chair was occupied by Mr. Brejamis D. Quigo, and Mr. Robert Gwer, officiated as Secretary on the occasion. Fourteen Wards of the city were fully represented, and considerable spirit was manifested among the Delegates. Mr. Dober, Chairman of the Corresponding Committee, announced the receipt of communications from various sections of the Union. Eleven counties of this State are all properly organized for action. In seven of the counties every school cistrict was thoroughly organized, which fact, at this early period, was deemed very encouraging to the friends of the cause. After disposing of some matters of a business character, the meeting adjourned for two weeks.

GERMANS BOUND TO THE GOLD MINES. A number of Germans in favor of emigrating to the Frarer River gold mines met last evening at Cruger's calcon, No. 502 Broadway, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of going out together in the same ship, chartering one for their conveyance if found advisable, and settling as near each other in the gold region as possible, with a view of affording each other matual protection in their new homes. Upward of forty persons subscribed their names to embark in the enterprise upon the proposed plan of action, and a Committee was appointed to confer with owners of vessels, and ascertain from them the terms upon which they will charter a suitable vessel, or take a specified number of passengers in any substantial vessel which they may be about sending out.

any substantial versels which they de-ing out. It is thought that quite a large party of Germans will go out in the bark Vickery some time during the present month. Some are in favor of going as soon as possible, believing that "now's the time to make money;" while others prefer starting some three or four menths hence, so as to arrive at their destination early the ensuing Spring; arguing that they would then be able to go to work without loss of time.

HACKMEN'S PROTECTIVE ASSOCIA-

Evolved. That in the opinion of this meeting the Board of Councilmen of New York in passing a resolution to lease Freig. Superparts from the Freight and perparts from the Freight and Secretary of the City of New York, and in but faith to these who have invested their money in this section of the city of New York, now the great markst for our streament and manufactured proceeds, and from which, for years to come, all must get our supplies, and we cannot but think they were laborant of the wingst they were dained to their constituents and to us.

Answered, That the Board of Aldermen of New York, in their action on this subject, without wasting for a report from their action on this subject, without wasting for a report from their script on this subject, without wasting for a report from their script on this subject, without wasting for a report from their script on this subject, without wasting for a report from their script on this subject, without wasting for a report from their script of the ordinance prohibiting passengers, had been repealed by the Board of Aldermen, and that it was believed the Board of Councilmen would concur with the Board o

FROM WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1858. A striking illustration of the marner in which diplomatic sensations are got up, and the country is excited by personal episodes, has just Neen exhibited here under circumstances that ought to carry profitable instruction hereafter. It will be recollected that a few weeks ago the newspapers were filled with indignant clamor at the expulsion of American citizens from Mexico for refusing payment of the tax which Zuloaga's Government levied for its necessary maintenance, and that our Minister, Mr. Persyth, had shown his patriotic resentment by closing the Legation. That news was first brought dy a distinguished bearer of dispatches from New-York, familiarly known as Mike Walsh—a fact in itself which did not give any increased authenticity to the intelligence. The press fairly shouted "Vengance! We must have a protectorate," the next morning. "We must digest Mexico immediately after breakfast. We must make mince-meat of the Zuloagas, the Vidaurris, the Garzas, the "whole tribe of Mexican mongrels. We must extem-porize two or three Republies, beginning with the "Sierra Madre of course." Beatific visions of Southern overland railroads suddenly appeared. and even Robert J. Walker's exploded route was a little galvanized outside of Wall street. Nothing would do for our progressive people but to down with Sharp's shooters and Celt's revolvers, and tell the Mexicans to take trial by jury and habeas corpus. Such was the virtuous and patriotic spirit in which that profauntion of the sanctity of American

citizenship was received.

A few days after two of the great expelled selfstyled American citizens reached Havana, and steamed over to Charleston. When they touched their adopted soil, for nobody pretends that such names as Garcia and Migel were born here, their emotions became overwhelming. They rushed to The Courier office to retail their grievances. The learned Theban who edits that journal, and ac quired a certain fame or infamy by calumniating Col. Fremont in the Presidential canvass, at once effervesced, as when the blue and white papers of Seidlitz are combined. He foamed considerably. War was the most delicate remedy he proposed, and a whole broadside of grievances was fired right into the midst of our inflammable population. Garcia had been expelled bodily from a great college which he presided over—in the moon. Migel had been driven from a treasure shop, worth at least haif a mil-

hion of Mexican dollars. And so forth.

These worthies then turned up here, bearing dispatches from Mr. Forsyth. Migel made his reclamation, and Gen. Cass told him it should be inquired into, but Governments must be allowed to take their time. Migel was in a hurry. He did not see his reclamation advancing. He began to discover he came on a fool's errand. He thought of Mrs. Migel, her jewels, like those of the mother of the Gracchi, and his jewels of another material, which had been left in a hurry and might be confiscated. Then Migel, the unfortunate, bethought him of our venerable President, and forthwith went to the White House. He told his story, shed tears and invoked blessings, but the President told him that when Mr. Forsyth advised resistance to the tax in such a way as to compel the use of force for his ejection, he advised him wrongly. Whereupon new light dawned upon Migel. Before this day he had thought Mr. Forsyth the most renowned of diplematists, before whom the stars of Machiavel and Talleyrand and such like paled their ineffectual fires. Finding no relief was coming, Migel thinks better of Mexico and would like to go back. And

now comes the denouement, and what is it?

This outraged American citizen applies to the Department of State for a passport to return to Mexico, and the Secretary applies to the Mexican Minister for his countersign, but before he gives it. Minister for his countersign, but before he gives it the facts are ascertained, and they are substantially these. Migel, under the advice of Mr. Forsyth, refused to pay the tax, only intending to make a protest by which he might get reciamation under a change of government. He had no idea of revolu-tion, and even intended to pay under the protest. Forsyth, hearing of his purpose, came to him person-ally and said if he pursued that course, he should refuse him all protection as an American citizen, and urged him to resist the payment, so as to comand urged him to resist the payment, so as to com-pel expulsion. He did so, and the consequences are known. The French subjects, who protested as he did in the first instance, remained, having thus given in their adhesion to the authority they had disand the Mexican Minister allows him to return upon his own solicitation, and the farce is played out. It certainly requires no comment. Thus has the last "outrage" exploded.

Minister here, will start in two or three days for a brief visit to Mexico, leaving his establishment and the legation in charge of the Secretary, Mr. Barandiran. He has had a discretionary congé for some time past, and avails himself of this pause in the diplomatic movements of the two countries to confer with the leading men at home, and to examine for himself the state of feeling with reference to future relations. In the official letter to the Secretary of State announcing this intended absence, he says it is his hope that it may be attended with rewhich will strengthen friendly intercourse. So that it cannot be considered in any shape or form as having reference to the withdrawal of Mr. Forsyth. The Administration intends to be a spectator of events in Mexico, and to reserve any expression of policy until they are fully developed by a revolution, which is now supposed to be nearly approaching its "crisis," as they say at the water-cures—to the best of which at Brattleboro' I expect to be soon wending my way for purification, after seven months siege at Washington, and, what is worse, some necessary contact with Democracy. How the prosnecessary contact with Democracy. How the pros-pect of pure water cheers one, after consorting with the "unterrified and unwashed"!

If Zuleaga has fallen and quit Mexico, no official verification of the fact has reached here; and the

Gen. Robles, the esteemed and popular Mexican

rumor is suspicious, coming as it does by way of Matamoras, when no such intelligence had reached Tampico, which is four days nearer the capital, and the dates from both places are the same.

A new national grievance is likely to occur, which will probably stir the chivalry of our young bloods, and may ultimately provoke the most gallant reprisals. It is whispered with the choicest confidence out that is the choicest confidence. now that the sometime rumor in court and crinoline circles, which promised the deposition of one of the reigning belies, whose accomplishments and graces have long been familiar to metropolitan society, and her installment in a more responsible posi-tion, is about to be confirmed by a consummation which everybody hopes may be attended with the which everybody hopes may be attended with the full measure of anticipated happiness. If not "announced," it is the next thing to it, that Miss Isabella Cass is soon to link her destiny with that of Mr. Van Limburg, the Minister of the Netherlands at our Republican Court. Few women have been more admired and favored in society, or attracted more of what is called that it is the stream sex in which her called attention from the sterner sex, in which her votaries have been legion. By these delicate connections we are spreading our influence all over the civilized world. It is not long since that the immediate predecessor of Mr. Van Limburg, Baron Gabers, renewed an adjourned affair of the heart, after ten years absence, and carried off Miss Wright, one of the prizes of New-Jersey. Mr. Bodisco did much to establish what may be called Bodisco did much to establish what may be called the basis of there semi-diplomatic relations, when he wood and won his American wife in Georgetown some twenty years ago. His successor, Mr. Stoeckl, wisely followed that example, and is now about comparing the native growth of Yankee land with the Court growth of Russia, not fearing the trial. Count Sartiges would not let French gal-lantry be outdone, and he now netles on the hights of Georgetown, covaried by an ampable presence. of Georgetown, consoled by an amiable presence, which more than compensates for exile from Parisian gayety. His former Secretary, M. Boileau, followed in his footsteps, and has carried to Calcutta one of the bright daughters of Col. Benton. Madame Calderon long shed the luster of her mind over the Spanish Embassy here, and in the town of footness, wheel, may yet do so and, in the turn of fortune's wheel, may yet do so again. Her niece, as Madame Bourbillon, did the again. Her nece, as Sagaine board of the French Legation in China. The Spanish Secretary of Legation under Calderon married the sister of the Countess Sartiges. Sir married the sister presence of an American wife, worthy of that or | peglected, as if unworthy of any concern. The

5. any other dignity. These are but few of the many tances which occur to me without much red an. We beast that the sails of our commerce white the most distant seas, but after a while we may beast that the area of American orino pands over the mest distant lands.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2, 1858.

The dignitaries of State begin to crawl back to their gilded prisons. Mr. Floyd and Mr. Thompson have both returned, and resunted red-tape routine. This will be very consoling down to the country, though it does not cost them a dime. Se much for being popular with THE TRIBUNE. About this day week, our venerable President, who "drinks nothing stimulating except old rye whicky," is expected to report himself at the White House, where the sub-officials have already taken the tramore, in anticipation of his august coming. Mr. Buchavan keeps a rod in pickle always for his underlings, and no incumbent of the executive mansion ever exercised more vigilant and captions scruticy over its domestic economy. Considering that he is allowed a private secretary, a steward, additional messengers who are converted into servants, gardeners, and other advantages, which heretofore formed a part of the actual expenses, he must save at least \$15,000 a year, or clusive of the dinners the Repubheans were not invited to eat, which Gautier, the French cook, furnishes, on state occasions at \$5 per head. In a sion ever exercised more vigilant and captions nishes on state occasions at 35 per head. In a pecuniary point of view—a view which Mr. Buchanan does not altogether despise—it is not auch a bad thing after all to be President. Tyler, Polk. Fillmore and Pierce, all found it endurable, though the last always lived like a gentleman, and presarved the hospitable tone of the White House.

Sir Fitzioy Kelly, whose reported marriage (since denied by himself) with a dairymaid has recently so much scandalized society in England, is very well known in court circles hereabouts, and when Mr. Buchapan was Minister in England, he was among the number of the most devoted admirers of his piece, Miss Lane, who now presides at the White House, and to whom he unsuccessfully offered his hand and heart before her return to the United

It is given out that the Administration will as

meddle between the claims of the rival Transit Companies in Nicaragua, who are now fighting coch other desperately for the control of the Isthmus, which is made doubly valuable since the discovery of gold at Fraser River. That question will probably be referred to Nicaragua, where it properly belongs. All that the Government here has to do, is to keep the transit open, and to afford sufficient protection to the lives and property of American citizens. With the squabbles of venal speculators it has no legitimate concern, and the best thing that could happen would be to wipe out all the old scores of pretended right, and open the transit to the most liberal competitor, accuring to Nicaragua the con-sideration to which she is properly entitled, and out of which she has been mostly swindled in times past. Nothing will be done in regard to acceptance of the medifications of the Cass-Yrissarri Treaty until the President's return, for in these matters he permits no secretary or subordinate to have any opinion but a reflected one. Besides, he is not unwilling to ap-propriate whatever little glory may be collected from these diplomatic odds and ends, though he jected demonstration against Paraguay. He thinks that is destined to be the great achievement of the sge, before which the nations of the arch will be with unconcealed envy and admiration. If be can with unconcealed envy and admiration. It does spare time, he may even run down with Capt. Page, in order to be a personal witness of the downfall of Lopez, whom Barnum is te exhibit officially, after the victory, dividing the profits Jeuny Lindfashion. It is hoped in this way to replenish the Treasury and to redeem the credit of the Administration, which has been so illiberally assailed in values matters. sulgar money matters.

vulgar money matters.

There is every prospect now that the Deficiency bill to be brought in at the next session will present an appalling array of figures that will quite dwarf the ten millions and more which the Democrats put through in double quick time at the last session. When the Utah bills come to be footed up in good earnest, and Mr. Brown's overland mail routes through the wildernesses come to be provided for, it will be discovered that even the extraordinary apparenties already granted are wholks inadeounts unit will be discovered that even the extraordinary supplies already granted are wholly inadequate, under the modes of expenditure adopted. No fair conjecture can now be made of what the deficit will actually be, but the instruction of past experience authorizes the belief that fifteen or more millions may be expected. These Deficiency bills have grown, under Democratic rule, into the proportions of formidable excrescences, which are yearly sucking the life-blood of the Treasury to amount their vicious vitality. They have become. pamper their vicious vitality. They have become, within the last four or five years, just as much a matter of course as the regular appropriations, in-creasing in the same ratio and swelling by millions every twelve months. This system is one of the great sources of corruption, for it enables immense sums to be heedlessly squandered without any form of strict accountability. In fact the foundation is rotten, and some day the whole edifice of so-called government will topple over, unless propped up by the reforming agency of a political revolution which will drive the imbeelity, venality and prodigality from power. There is no other remedy. INDEX.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3, 1858. Public attention has necessarily been drawn to the vast increase in the expenditures for the arms without any corresponding increase in its numbers, efficiency or capabilities. Transportation is the great moth which unceasingly pursues its destructive work and occasions those deficiencies which excite so much clamorous comment in and out of excite so much clamorous comment in and out of Congress, with little, if any, inquiry into the real causes, or any search for an adequate and probing remedy. We have an army of about 15,000 men, all told, of which the actual strength is less than 16,000. The service required of this little force, according to the Adjutant-General, is to garrison sixty-eight forts of a large and permanent character, and to occupy seventy posts less permanently established. This number has been recently increased. The area over which these forts and posts are soread embraces a circuit of about 3,000,000 are spread embraces a circuit of about 3,000,000 square miles. The external boundary of the country, requiring military supervision, is stated by the Secretary of War to be 11,000 miles in length. Beside the occupation of this long line of frontier, there is the double line of Indian frontier to be protected, extending from the Lake of the Woods to the basks of the Pio Grands on the activation. protected, extending from the Lake of the Woods to the banks of the Rio Grande, on the east side of the Rocky Mountains, and from beyond the river Oregon on the British frontier to the head of the Gulf of California, on the western slope of those mountains. From the Western frontier settlements, by the various routes across the continent, there is an aggregate line of 6,700 miles which ought to be

ceupied in some form or other.

These main facts furnish a bird's eye view of what duty is required of the army, and how inadequate the present organization and so-called system are to effect it. In looking over a map the other day of the vast territory here described, the practical force of these forces was attickingly illustrated by the numof these facts was strikingly illustrated by the num-ber of scattered posts, marked by flags, which dotted the area of unoccupied deserts and wilder-ness. It is clear to the most indifferent observer that if hostile Indians are to be held in check, if the army is to be an arm of the military defense, in-stead of being an organized mob of pioneers—lit-erally hewers of woods and drawers of water t must be concentrated on the parallels adapted to civilization, and so disciplined in the art of war and the necessities of campaigning as to be useful at least for the purpose for which it is intended. Red tape and routine have established their costly and tape and routine have established their costly and valueless usages, and it is almost heresy in the eyes of spectacled officials to suggest any plan which may be considered an improvement on that past in which they still live, or in the mosty traditions to which they still tenaciously adhere. At the present rate of "progress," the szmy will soon, in one form or another, absorb about one half the cost of carrying on the Government ordinarily, and without turning out many accomplished officers and a still amalic ratio of real soldiers. An unjust clamor already exists against the army, and it will continue to augment unless some vigorous remedy be promptly appeared to the still of the cost of the exists against the army, and it will continue to aug-ment unless some vigorous remedy be promptly ap-plied. There is no branch of the Government in which regard for details is so important, both for User effects upon the service and upon the Treasury, and none in which they have been so contemptuously are leaded.